

LETTERS AND PAPERS  
SEE SERIOUS PROBLEM  
IN CHECK INCIDENT

Record Particularly Bitter in  
Discussing Political Bomb  
Exploded by Governor  
Brumbaugh

OTHERS ARE LENIENT  
Press Approves Executive for Part in  
Case—Bulletin Calls  
It "Mess"

Philadelphia morning newspapers comment editorially at great length on the Brumbaugh suit.

The Philadelphia Inquirer makes no mention of the Brumbaugh statement on the editorial page.

The following are excerpts from today's editorials:

PUBLIC LEDGER.

As Governor Brumbaugh has seen fit to draw the Public Ledger into the case, the plain statement of facts becomes necessary. When the Oliver check and its implications were first drawn to the attention of the Public Ledger, the editorial staff inquired to verify the facts, and failing to secure the material evidence to justify publication, it dropped the matter. When, however, less than a week after the document in the case was produced, the Public Ledger took more than its usual precautions to hear both sides. Instead of intrusting the inquiry to the usual course of a correspondent, the editor of the Public Ledger, accompanied by a member of the editorial staff, called upon the Governor by appointment and laid the evidence before him.

Governor Brumbaugh explicitly stated that the facts had been in his possession since March 16, when Mr. Rilling, an emissary of Governor Oliver, brought them to him from Washington. Governor Brumbaugh further stated that he had been assured by Mr. Rilling that there was nothing to worry about, that he did not think that Senator Oliver would give publicity to the facts and that his advice to the Governor was to "forget it."

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

"The Governor's quotation from my letter is not in accord with the communication itself nor with the letter he wrote me in acknowledging the receipt of my contribution. I would suggest that he make public the letter in its entirety."

Under the caption, "The Latest Brumbaugh Mess," The Evening Bulletin says: "If the check for \$1000 which Senator Oliver's brother sent, about two months ago, to Governor Brumbaugh, was intended as a contribution to Brumbaugh's campaign fund, the candidate violated the law and committed a felony. It is not in his own pocket and failed to include it in the filing of his expense account in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth."

RECORD.

Now we know why Governor Brumbaugh consulted with his political war board on Thursday, including "Brother Bill" Vane, Attorney General Brown and several others. They were ordering some charges ready to be exploded by the Penrose outfit in an effort to blow the Brumbaugh boom for President Woodrow Wilson down.

It appears that the explosive ready for action was of the same destructive character as that used to destroy the mine of "Honest Bill" Sulzer, and which resulted in his impeachment as Governor of New York.

WASSON SAYS GOVERNOR HAS ENDED WILD RUMORS

PITTSBURGH, April 7.—Only two men of prominence in politics would express opinions tonight on the contribution of a check for \$1000 by David B. Oliver, of this city, to Governor Brumbaugh in his campaign. W. H. Wasson, Republican National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, who is an ardent supporter of the Governor, said:

"I consider the statement made by the Governor mainly and to the point. It will be the means of putting an end to the rumors and false statements against his honor. They are circulated to injure a good man who is seeking to do his duty. His statement will have a wholesome effect on the politics of the State, which needs renovating."

Samuel C. Jamison, Coroner of Allegheny County, is friendly to the Penrose interests and is bitterly opposed to Governor Brumbaugh. He believes the check given by Mr. Oliver was in the nature of a campaign contribution. He said:

"I've been in the game 25 years and have never known any one to give a man running for office a personal gift for spending money. The excuse made by the Governor is too far from the truth. I am acquainted with political practice knows better. I have known about the transaction for some time. There are several other matters Governor Brumbaugh will have to throw light on, and we expect to keep him busy explaining."

BRUMBAUGH'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1914.  
I, Martin G. Brumbaugh, candidate for election to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, certify that the following is a full, true and detailed account of each and every sum of money contributed, received or disbursed by me, and of my unpaid debts and obligations, for the purpose of securing or in any way affecting my election to such office, in accordance with the requirements of the act entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election expenses and to require accounts of nomination and election expenses to be filed," etc., approved March 5, 1908. Receipts, contributions, etc.

THE PRESS.

The \$1000 check which Governor Brumbaugh received and explains in his statement published this morning makes a rather pitiful story which we regret had to be held at all. The Governor's statement that he received the check as a personal gift from an old friend and kept the proceeds unspent until after election is a complete answer to the question why he did not include it in his return of his campaign receipts.

It would have been more prudent, as he needed the money, to have allowed the Superintendent of Elections to carry it to run up until his resignation took effect and had used Mr. Oliver's gift for his campaign expenses and made a return of the same. This would have had a better appearance, but he did not anticipate having this check with his indorsement flashed upon him behind locked doors with a demand for his withdrawal from his statement for the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

He should not withdraw from his candidacy on account of this check. If his story is true—and who will doubt it?—the circumstances are entirely in the case of a sufficient answer. If his story were not true and he made a false return of his campaign receipts he would withdraw from the race. The high office of Governor of Pennsylvania. We do not believe

"Let Brumbaugh Produce My Letter," Says Oliver

PITTSBURGH, April 7.  
David B. Oliver, when shown the statement of Governor Brumbaugh, said:

"The Governor seems to consider my contribution as a personal present. If I had intended to present him with a token of my esteem it would certainly have taken some other shape than a gift of money."

"I intended my check to be used for the purpose of assisting him in his campaign and for no other purpose whatever."

"The Governor's quotation from my letter is not in accord with the communication itself nor with the letter he wrote me in acknowledging the receipt of my contribution. I would suggest that he make public the letter in its entirety."

leave that his worst enemies will think of asking this or attempt to make any moral capital out of the David Oliver check.

NORTH AMERICAN.

"Penrose will be genuinely shocked to learn that Brumbaugh accepted \$1000 for his personal needs. Boies has a hearty contempt for anything less than \$25,000, and it has to come in certificates of deposit."

BULLETIN.

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"If, however, he accepted this check, as he now says, not for campaign purposes, but as a personal gift, he was entirely justified in becoming an object of the charitable consideration of a rich man at a time when a candidate for the gubernatorial office should have been especially careful to avoid even the appearance of being placed under pecuniary obligations to any one."

"In the campaign, and also since he entered his present office, Governor Brumbaugh has had much to say about public virtue and high standards of political conduct; and it is in this behavior on his part as a moral teacher that causes the Oliver transaction to become particularly distasteful as a sign of a somewhat pharisaical order of mind."

"Moreover, the donor of the check distinctly denies that it was a personal present, declaring that he intended it for no other purpose whatever than as a campaign contribution; and this view of it is confirmed by the fact that the donor's acknowledgment of it as 'your generous help in this fight.'"

"It may be worth while to ask whether there are many checks of this kind which were similarly disposed of by the recipient in the campaign of 1914? But even if there were no others, the manner in which one man would handle such a check, together with the present attempt of the Governor to explain it away, puts an end at once to his performance, clumsy enough as it has already been, of a somewhat pharisaical order of mind."

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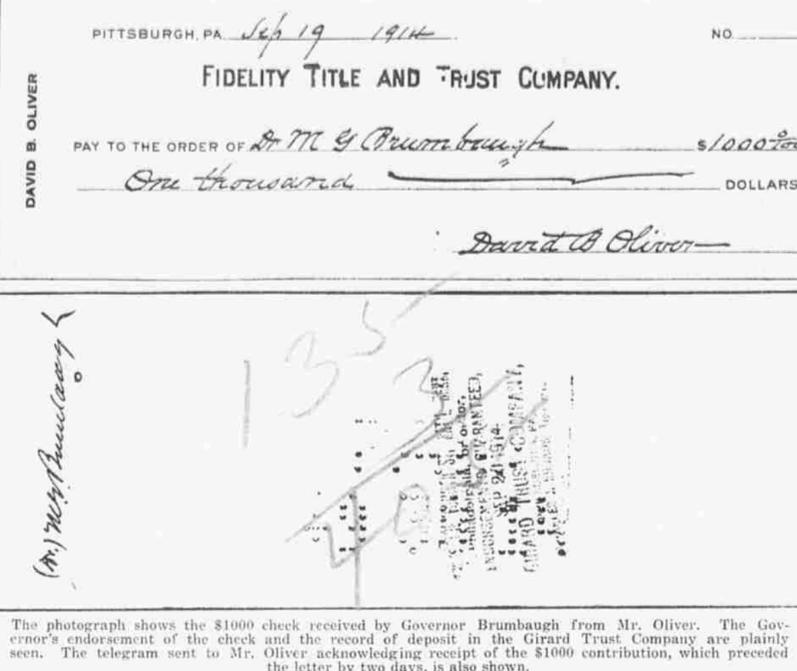
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FACSIMILE OF OLIVER'S CHECK AND BRUMBAUGH'S WIRE



44 RE E 21 230  
Northumberland, Pa 23-14  
David B. Oliver  
Oliver Bldg., Pittsburg Pa.  
A thousand thanks for your kind and generous letter which helped me more than you know. The out-look is exceedingly encouraging  
M. G. Brumbaugh

PITTSBURGH, PA. Sep 19 1914  
FIDELITY TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY.  
PAY TO THE ORDER OF M. G. Brumbaugh \$1000.00  
One thousand DOLLARS  
David B. Oliver



BRUMBAUGH EXPOSES SCHEME TO FORCE HIM TO QUIT FIGHT

Continued from Page One  
Commissioners Monahan and Mages, and other of his political allies.

The conference held in this city this morning were attended by the Vares and by candidates for State offices, including Senator Charles A. Snyder, who are fighting for the Republican nomination for Auditor General, and by State officials who came to Philadelphia last Thursday in anticipation of the publication of the charge against the Governor.

The suggestion that an effort to impeach the Governor as the result of the Oliver check had come from Senator Oliver, he said:

"I further stated that the Governor could do as he pleased about carrying on a factional contest, but when it came to asking people to indorse a man for the presidency who might be liable to impeachment, I thought it time to put a stop to it."

"The Governor, in his statement yesterday, admitted that he had accepted the check for \$1000, and deposited it in his personal bank account, but did not account for it in his statement of campaign expenses filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as required by the 'corrupt practices' act of 1906. In fact, he swore that he had received no contributions whatsoever."

"The contribution was sent to Doctor Brumbaugh in the form of a draft against the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, of Pittsburgh. It was dated September 19, 1914, and was indorsed by Doctor Brumbaugh and deposited to his individual account in the Girard Trust Company, of this city, the next day, September 20."

"At this time Doctor Brumbaugh was in the midst of his speaking tour through the State. A day or so later Mr. Oliver received the following telegram:

David B. Oliver, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
A thousand thanks for your kind and generous letter, which helped me more than you know. The outlook is exceedingly encouraging.  
M. G. BRUMBAUGH.  
Later Mr. Oliver received the following letter:

Martin G. Brumbaugh, 618 Wither-spoon Building, Philadelphia.  
Dear Mr. Oliver:—I wish to add to my telegram a word of the sincerest gratitude for your very cordial letter and your generous help in this fight, which I am confident, should we win, will work out to the welfare of the good people of this Commonwealth.  
It is a peculiar source of pleasure that men like you, who work so intimately, are supporting me so loyally.  
Just a God-send and a thank you, as we hurry on the train to Altoona. Sincerely your friend,  
M. G. BRUMBAUGH.

The fact that such a contribution was made and not set forth in the Governor's formal expense account came to the knowledge of the Public Ledger about the middle of December. A staff representative was sent on December 13 to Pittsburgh to see Mr. Oliver, and he admitted that he had sent the contribution. He made the following statement:

"Early in the summer of 1914 I went to East Hampton, Long Island, and remained there until November. I know nothing of the act entitled 'An act to regulate the nomination and election expenses and to require accounts of nomination and election expenses to be filed,' etc., approved March 5, 1908. Receipts, contributions, etc.  
NONE.  
MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.  
(Signature of candidate.)  
The following is a copy of the affidavit

Impeachment Possible, Declares Senator Oliver

"The Governor could do as he pleased about carrying on a factional contest, but when it came to asking the people to indorse a man for the Presidency who might be liable to impeachment, I thought it time to put a stop to it. Upon reading the papers, Mr. Rilling's first exclamation was that it would subject the Governor to impeachment, and my impression is that he also stated that he did not see how the Legislature could refrain from such action if the truth were known."

SENATOR OLIVER ASKS WHY BRUMBAUGH SENT HIS THANKS FOR CHECK

"Glance at Governor's Letter Will Convince Any Sane Man He Regarded It as Campaign Gift"

"TIME TO PUT STOP TO IT"

PITTSBURGH, April 8.—Arriving at his home here from Washington to-night, United States Senator George T. Oliver gave out the following statement:

"Some time in December or early in January my brother, Mr. David B. Oliver, informed me that the correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger had obtained from him a statement concerning his contribution of \$1000 to Governor Brumbaugh's campaign."

"I think it was in February, he handed me the telegram and letter he had received from Doctor Brumbaugh in acknowledgment of this contribution. I suggested that if any publication was made it perhaps ought to be in my own newspaper. He also handed me his canceled check for the contribution. Since then the representative of the Public Ledger frequently importuned me for copies of these documents, but I was reluctant to furnish them. I suggested that I spare the State of Pennsylvania the humiliation which such publication would necessarily involve, but when Governor Brumbaugh announced his intention of becoming a candidate for President of the United States I sought an interview with the Hon. John S. Rilling, who before that time was acting as an emissary of the Governor. I exhibited the documents to Mr. Rilling, informing him that it was not my intention to publish them, but that the Governor persisted in his presidential candidacy, but that if he persisted, I would feel constrained to do so."

"I further stated that the Governor could do as he pleased about carrying on a factional contest, but when it came to asking people to indorse a man for the Presidency who might be liable to impeachment, I thought it time to put a stop to it. Upon reading the papers Mr. Rilling's first exclamation was that it would subject the Governor to impeachment, and my impression is that he also stated that he did not see how the Legislature could refrain from such action if the truth were known."

"I did not mention the matter until Saturday evening, when hearing that the Governor was circulating petitions to have his name placed on the ballot as a candidate for President, I handed the papers to Mr. Wourms, editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. But on last Monday evening I was called to the telephone by Cyrus E. Wood, Secretary of the Commonwealth, who urged me to meet him in Philadelphia the following day."

"I did so, and at that interview I received assurances from Mr. Wourms that the Governor had decided to withdraw his candidacy and to allow the delegates from Pennsylvania to go unindorsed. Upon this assurance I sought Mr. Sprague and urged him to refrain from making the matter public. Throughout this transaction I have acted solely with a view of saving the good name of the State."

"A glance at the Governor's letter will convince any sane man that he regarded the check as a campaign contribution, which why does he think Oliver's 'generous help in this fight'?"

GOVERNOR'S CAMPAIGN BOARD GIVES STATEMENT

According to the developments attendant upon the Governor's statement with regard to the Oliver check, the campaign committee in charge of his presidential fight issued this comment last night:

"Still further evidence of Governor Brumbaugh's popularity through the mining districts of the State and of the enthusiastic support he is assured from that section in his race for the presidency is contained in the announcement that the mine inspectors of Luzerne County had declared themselves in hearty sympathy with the Governor's campaign. The mine inspectors became known through a letter to the Governor from Robert Johnson, secretary of the mine inspectors of Luzerne County."

"The feeling that the time is ripe for Pennsylvania, bulwark of Republicanism, to send one of its sons to the White House—and that the logical son for it to send is Governor Brumbaugh—has been expressed through the State like a forest fire."

"Another warm letter of commendation was written by Frank H. Jarvis, former county leader of the Westmoreland County and now president of the Tunkhannock School Board."

"An excerpt from another written to the Governor by Henry Davis, a prominent resident of Huntingdon County, contains the following: 'You may remember that I wrote you, soon after your election to the office of Governor, that as an emissary I was asked until you are made President of the United States. I am one of your old friends in Huntingdon County who have followed your career from your boyhood, and who know that Pennsylvania has excellent presidential timber in her present Governor.'"

Washington Party Men Indorse Vares  
Vare leadership was indorsed and Penrose leadership repudiated at a meeting of members of the Washington party held last night at 3939 Lancaster avenue under the chairmanship of Magistrate Baker. The Magistrate said that with one exception a gathering of "100 independents favored the Vares." George P. Darrow, Congressman from the 4th District and a friend of the Vares, was indorsed for reelection as was Andrew Flood for the State House of Representatives.

Describes Grain Testing Machine

"The saving of millions of dollars' worth of grain by means of a heat-and-moisture testing galvanometer was described by Dr. Anthony Zeley, of Minneapolis, speaking before the American Philosophical Society, at 164 South 5th street, last night. As many as 3000 different parts of a vast mass of grain in an elevator may be tested simultaneously he said."

Hibernians Favor Preparedness

Representatives of 103 divisions of the Philadelphia County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, 400 delegates who acted for a total membership of 25,000 in this city and vicinity, indorsed national preparedness at their regular monthly meeting.

DU PONT \$50,000,000

SUIT TO HAVE FIRST PUBLIC HEARING TODAY

Representatives of Defendant Company Present Argument Against Answering Interrogatories

DENY RIGHT OF QUERY

Say Interrogatories Have No Bearing on Case in United States District Court

The first public hearing of the \$50,000,000 "du Pont suit," which has been moving in the United States District Court since last December, was held before Judge Thompson in the Federal Building in this city today.

The activities of today were in the nature of a preliminary hearing, at which representatives of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and of the old E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company presented arguments to show why they should not be compelled to answer the further interrogatories filed with the court by Philip F. du Pont, of Merion, Pa., the original complainant in the suit.

The interrogatories require that the old powder company should show the amount of money on deposit with various banks and trust companies prior to and following the transactions complained of by the suing stockholders, and further require that both the old and the new powder company show the exact nature of all orders placed with them during certain periods of 1914 and 1915.

GROUNDWORK OF OBJECTION.

The defendants have objected to the interrogatories on the ground that the questions have no bearing on the transactions which will be investigated in the litigation. The complainants hold that the replies to the interrogatories, which foisted a large loan to the defendants and enabled them to purchase a large block of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, should be "rewarded" by being the size of their deposit accounts increased by the officials of the powder company.

The complainants also hold that if the various questions are produced in court they will show that the defendants knew that the stock they purchased would vastly increase in value, and that they were placing their "sure thing" in keeping this stock from the company and obtaining it for themselves.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company was reorganized and changed into E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., a corporation capitalized at \$240,000,000, or twice the capitalization of the old concern. The directors of the old powder company automatically became directors and officers of the new.

If Judge Thompson decides that the defendants need answer the interrogatories they will in all probability seek a delay of 30 days in which to prepare their replies, which when filed would leave no obstacle in the way of continuing the hearing. If it is decided that the company need not answer the interrogatories it is believed that the hearing of the case will be begun within a period of two or three weeks.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN DEAL

Philip F. du Pont, Alfred I. du Pont, Francis I. du Pont and other stockholders of the powder company who are complainants in the litigation, allege that the defendants fraudulently acquired E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. stock valued at more than \$50,000,000.

The stock in question was obtained from General T. Coleman du Pont in December, 1914, for about \$13,000,000. The complainants allege that the defendant du Ponts obtained an offer by which the powder company might have obtained these holdings in order that they might obtain them for themselves through the du Pont Securities Company.

Pierre S. du Pont, president of the powder company, is accused of having been the central figure in the alleged fraud. He asserts that the du Ponts, through the interests of the powder company to obtain the stock formerly owned by T. Coleman du Pont.

CANTON JOINS REVOLT AND DECLARES ITSELF FREE OF YUAN SHI KAI

Big City in Southern China Takes Whole Province, the First On Coast, With It in Secession

SHANGHAI, April 8.—The independence of Canton and Kwangtung Province has been formally declared following a conference of military and naval officers and leading citizens with Liang Chi Kwang, Governor of Kwangtung. No fighting took place.

Kwangtung is an important province of China in the southeastern part of the Republic on the China Sea. Its capital is Canton, which has a population of 900,000. In the province there are estimated to be from 22,000,000 to 30,000,000 people.

The secession is considered important here, as pointing to the probable downfall of President Yuan Shi-kai, as it is expected to lead to the defection of other southern provinces and strengthen the hands of the southern leaders in their reiterated demand for Yuan's retirement and the reinstitution of the Nanjing constitution.

The influence at Peking of Vice President Li Yuan Hung and Secretary of State Hsu Shi Chang and Marshal Yuan Chi Jui, it is thought possible, may result in the pacific solution of the situation that the southerners ardently desire, but information from a usually well informed foreign source in Peking is to the effect that Yuan Shi-kai will fight bitterly. The China Merchants Company has refused to transport northern troops to Canton.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati is on her way to Amoy. The Galveston is due at Swatow today, when the Wilmington will sail for Canton.

RADNOR HUNT TO GIVE "PARTY"

Farmers Will Be Guests at Clubhouse Tonight

The clubhouse of the Radnor Hunt Club, near Bryn Mawr, will be open tonight to the neighboring farmers for a "party." The guests are the land owners whose farms have been traversed in the last year by the Radnor hunters and hounds in pursuit of the fox.